

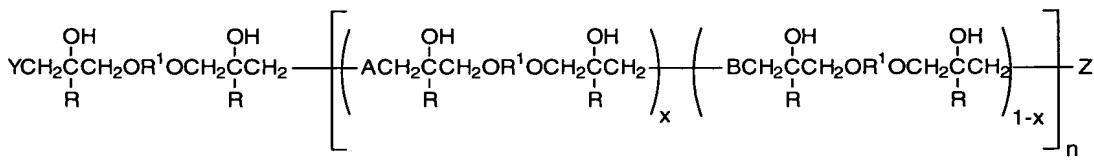
Appln. No. 10/662,089  
Response dated October 13, 2006  
Reply to Office Actions of February 10, 2006  
and September 15, 2006

**Amendments to the Claims:**

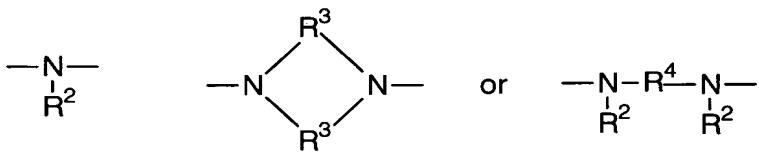
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

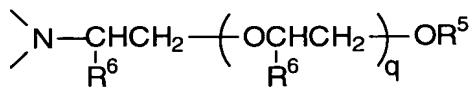
1. (Currently Amended) A water-soluble polymer comprising a copolyhydroxyaminoether having side-chains of polyalkylene oxides; wherein the water-soluble polymer is represented by the formula:



wherein R is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl; R' is individually an aromatic or substituted aromatic moiety; Y is an organic moiety that does not contain an epoxy group and Z is an organic moiety, optionally containing an epoxy group; x is 0-0.99; and n is 5-400; each A is individually an amino group represented by one of the formulas:



wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrocarbyl or substituted hydrocarbyl; R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> hydrocarbylene or substituted hydrocarbylene; R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbylene or substituted hydrocarbylene, wherein the substituent(s) is hydroxyl, cyano, halo, arlyloxy, alkylamido, arylamido, alkylcarbonyl, or arylcarbonyl; and each B is represented by the formula:



wherein R<sup>5</sup> is hydrocarbyl; each R<sup>6</sup> is individually hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, hydrocarbyl or combinations (change made for consistency) thereof; and x is 0-0.99 when q is greater than 40 but less than 0.2 or greater than 0.8 when q is less than 40.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Currently Amended) The polymer of Claim [[2]] 1 wherein R is hydrogen; each R<sup>1</sup> is individually isopropylidenediphenylene, 1,4-phenylene, 1,3-phenylene, methylenediphenylene, thiodiphenylene, carbonyldiphenylene, or combinations thereof; each R<sup>2</sup> is individually methyl, ethyl, phenyl, benzyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxypropyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-(acetamido)ethyl, or combinations thereof; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are individually (change made for consistency) ethylene, 1,2-propylene, 1,2-butylene, or combinations thereof; and R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl; R<sup>6</sup> is a mixture of hydrogen and methyl; each of Y and Z are individually bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino or N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazinyl; q is 20 - 50, and n is 10 - 25.

4. (Original) The polymer of Claim 3 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is isopropylidenediphenylene and R<sup>2</sup> is 2-hydroxyethyl.

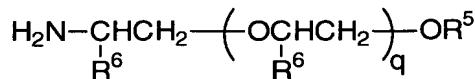
5. (Original) The polymer of Claim 3 wherein each R<sup>5</sup> is individually hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, benzyl or combinations thereof; Y and Z are bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino.

6. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a water-soluble polymer which comprises (1) reacting an equivalent or excess of a difunctional amine or mixtures thereof with an excess or equivalent amount of a diglycidyl ether of a bisphenol or mixtures thereof, optionally in the presence of a monofunctional nucleophile and optionally in the presence of a catalyst and/or a solvent; or (2) reacting an equivalent or excess of a difunctional amine or mixtures thereof with an excess or equivalent amount of a diglycidyl ether of a bisphenol or mixtures thereof, optionally in the presence of a monofunctional nucleophile which functions as a terminating agent and, optionally, in the presence of a catalyst and/or a solvent; or (3) dissolving in an organic or non-organic solvent an amine selected from the group consisting of primary amine, a bis(secondry) diamine, or a mono-amine-functionalized poly(alkylene oxide) or mixtures thereof, adding to the amine solution a diglycidyl ether in an amine hydrogen equivalent to epoxide equivalent ratio of from 0.9:1 to 1.2:1 under conditions sufficient to cause the amine moieties to react with the epoxy moieties to form a polymer backbone having amine linkages, ether linkages and pendant hydroxyl moieties.

7. (Withdrawn) The process of Claim 6 wherein the non-organic solvent is water and the monofunctional nucleophile is selected from the group consisting of a secondary amine, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, a monofunctional phenol, an aryloxide salt, a carboxylic acid, a carboxylic acid salt, a mercaptan, and thiolate salt.

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8. (Withdrawn) The process of Claim 6 wherein the difunctional amine is ethanolamine or a primary amine having the formula:



wherein  $\text{R}^5$ ,  $\text{R}^6$  and q are as defined above; the diglycidyl ether of a bisphenol is the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A.

9. (Withdrawn) The process of Claim 6 wherein the monofunctional nucleophile is selected from the group consisting of diethanolamine, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine, piperadine, diethylamine, dipropylamine, and dibenzylamine.

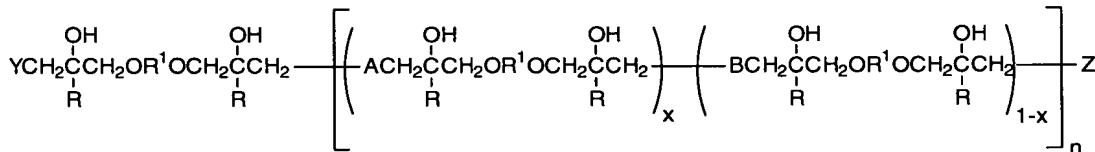
10. (Withdrawn) The process of Claim 6 wherein the monofunctional nucleophile is selected from the group consisting of phenol, acetic acid and propanoic acid and the catalyst is selected from the group consisting of a phosphonium or ammonium salt.

11. (Withdrawn) The process of Claim 6 wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, N,N-dimethylacetamide, water, diglyme, triglyme, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, or propylene glycol methyl ether.

12. (Withdrawn) A water-soluble polymer prepared by the process of Claim 6.

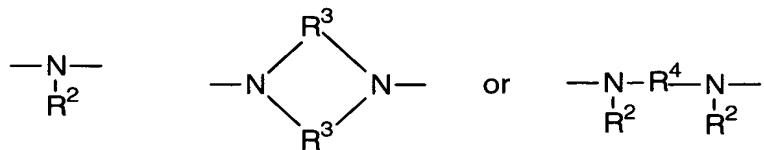
13. (Original) A composition comprising an aqueous fluid and the water-soluble polymer of Claim 1.

14. (Original) An aqueous solution comprising a polymer represented by the formula:

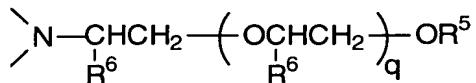


wherein each R is individually hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl; R<sup>1</sup> is an aromatic or substituted aromatic moiety; Y is an organic moiety that does not contain an epoxy group and Z is an organic moiety, optionally containing an epoxy group; x is 0-0.99; and n is 5-400; each A is individually an amino group represented by one of the formulas:

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wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrocarbyl or substituted hydrocarbyl; R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> hydrocarbylene or substituted hydrocarbylene; R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbylene or substituted hydrocarbylene; and each B is represented by the formula:



wherein R<sup>5</sup> is hydrocarbyl; each R<sup>6</sup> is individually hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, hydrocarbyl or mixtures thereof; and x is 0-0.99 when q is greater than 40, but less than 0.2 or greater than 0.8 when q is less than 40.

15. (Original) The aqueous solution of Claim 14 wherein in the formula representing the polymer, R is hydrogen; each R<sup>1</sup> is individually isopropylidenediphenylene, 1,4-phenylene, 1,3-phenylene, methylenediphenylene, thiodiphenylene, carbonyldiphenylene, or combinations thereof; each R<sup>2</sup> is individually methyl, ethyl, phenyl, benzyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxypropyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-(acetamido)ethyl, or combinations thereof; R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are individually ethylene, 1,2-propylene, 1,2-butylene, or combinations thereof; and R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl.

16. (Original) The aqueous solution of Claim 14 wherein viscosity increases as temperature is increased.

17. (Original) A process which comprises dissolving the polymer of Claim 1 in water, the water optionally containing acids, bases, salts, solvents, or mixtures thereof.